Clinical trials of Drug eluting stent for coronary artery disease in diabetic patients

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1 drug-eluting stents

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
paclitaxel eluting stent vs bare-metal stent			
TAXUS II (diabetics) , 2003 *unpublished* n=37/41 follow-up: 12 months	TAXUS versus NIR stent	Diabetic patients with stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia; single de novo target lesion with estimatedstenosis >50% and <99% ,	Parallel groups double-blind Europe
TAXUS IV (diabetics) , 2005 [NCT00292474] n=155/163 follow-up: 9 months	TAXUS versus EXPRESS	Diabetic patients with stable or unstable AP, provokable ischaemia with a single, previously untreated coronary-artery stenosis (vessel diameter, 2.5 to 3.75 mm; lesion length, 10 to 28 mm)	Parallel groups double-blind United States
TAXUS V (diabetics) , 2005 n=178/171 follow-up: 9 months	TAXUS versus BMS	Diabetic patients with stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia with complex or previously unstudied lesions (requiring 2.25-mm, 4.0-mm, and/or multiple stents)	Parallel groups double-blind United States
TAXUS VI (diabetics) , 2005 [NCT00297804] n=39/50 follow-up: 9 months	TAXUS versus Express2 stent	Diabetic patients with stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia with long, complex coronary artery lesions	Parallel groups double-blind Europe
sirolimus eluting stent vs bare-metal stent			
DECODE , 2005 *unpublished* [NCT00489164] n=54/29 follow-up: 1 year	CYPHER (Up to 3 stents per patient were allowed) versus Bx VELOCITY (Up to 3 stents per patient were allowed)	Stable or unstable angina in diabetic patients with with up to 2 de novo lesions in up to 2 native coronary vessels	Parallel groups open US, Asia/Pacific
DESSERT , 2008 n=75/75 follow-up: 12 months	Cypher andCypher Select versus Sonic (Cordis)	de novo lesions of diabetic patients treated with insulin and/or oral antidiabetics for >3 months	Parallel groups single-blind Italy
DIABETES , 2005 n=80/80 follow-up: 9 months	Cypher versus Bx Velocity/Sonic	de novo lesions in native coronary arteriesin 1, 2, or 3 native vessels with symptoms or objective evidence of ischemia; vessel size smaller than 4.0 mm	Parallel groups open Spanish
Ravel (diabetics) , 2004 n=19/25 follow-up: 6 months	coated Bx velocity versus Bx VELOCITY	sub groups of diabetic patients with de novo native coronary arterylesions 2.5 to 3.5 mm in diameter by visualassessment that could be covered by an 18-mm stent	Parallel groups NA Europe

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Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
SES-SMARt (diabetics) , 2005 n=29/45 follow-up: 8 months	Cypher versus Bx Sonic	Diabetic patients with de novo target lesion <=2.75 mm in diameter in a native coronary artery that could be completely covered by a single stent (maximum length 33 mm)	Parallel groups single-blind Italy
SIRIUS (diabetics) , 2003 n=131/148 follow-up: 12 months	SES versus BMS	sub group of diabetics patients of SIRIUS study	Parallel groups double-blind US
CoStar stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent			
COSTAR II diabetic (sub group) , 2008 n=271/271 follow-up: 8 months	CoStar stent (PES) versus Taxus stent (PES)	patients with de novo single- or multivessel coronary disease	Parallel groups open
paclitaxel eluting balloon vs paclitaxel eluting stent			
PEPCAD IV *ongoing* [NCT00462631] n=NA follow-up:	Paclitaxel-eluting PTCA-balloon dilation (SeQuentTM Please) followed by cobalt-chromium stent (CoroflexTM Blue) deployment versus Taxus Libert	patients with diabetes mellitus	open
sirolimus eluting stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent			
DES-DIABETES , 2008 n=200/200 follow-up: 9 months (1 year)	sirolimus-eluting stent versus paclitaxel-elutingstent	diabetic patients with angina pectoris and/or a positive stress test and a native coronary lesion	Factorial plan open Korea
ISAR-DIABETES , 2005 n=125/125 follow-up: 9 months	Taxus versus Cypher	Diabetic patients. AP or positive stress, no AMI with clinically significant angiographic stenosis in a native coronary vessel	Parallel groups open Germany
Kim , 2008 n=85/84 follow-up: 6 months	Cypher versus Taxus	Korean diabetic patients with high-grade de novo coronary lesions (stenosis of>70 percent of the luminal diameter) requiring <3 stents	Parallel groups open Korea
REALITY (diabetics) , 2006 *unpublished* n=187/192 follow-up: 12 months	SES versus PES	-	Parallel groups open worldwide
SIRTAX diabetics , 2005 [NCT00297661] n=108/93 follow-up: 12 months	Cypher versus Taxus	Sub groups of diabetics patients with either stable angina or an acute coronary syndrome	Parallel groups single-blind Switzerland
TAxi (diabetics) , 3000 *unpublished* n=33/36 follow-up: 12 months	SES versus PES	-	Parallel groups open Switzerland

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Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
Tomai , 2008 n=60/60 follow-up: 8 months	sirolimus-eluting stent versus paclitaxel-eluting stent	diabetic patient with multiple de novo coronary artery lesions	Cross over NA Italy
Lipsia-Yukon-DM *ongoing* [NCT00368953] n=NA follow-up: 9 months	Yukon Choice stent system versus Taxus Libert stent system	Patients With Diabetes Mellitus	
paclitaxel eluting stent vs sirolimus eluting stent			
ISAR-test (diabetics) , 2006 n=73/58 follow-up: 9 months	Taxus versus rapamycin stent	diabetics patients with de novo lesions in native coronary vessels, excluding the left main trunk	Parallel groups open germany
zotarolimus eluting stent vs sirolimus eluting stent			
DIABEDES IV *ongoing* [NCT00552994] n=NA follow-up:	Cypher select plus versus Xience V	diabetic patients	

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Ravel (diabetics), 2004:
SES-SMARt (diabetics), 2005:
SIRIUS (diabetics), 2003:
COSTAR II diabetic (sub group), 2008:
PEPCAD IV, 0:
DES-DIABETES, 2008:
ISAR-DIABETES, 2005:
Kim, 2008:
REALITY (diabetics), 2006:
SIRTAX diabetics, 2005:
TAxi (diabetics), 3000:
Tomai, 2008:
Lipsia-Yukon-DM, 0:
ISAR-test (diabetics), 2006:
DIABEDES IV, 0:

2 About TrialResults-center.org

TrialResults-center is an innovative knowledge database that collects the results of RCTs and provides dynamic interactive systematic reviews and meta-analysis in the field of all major heart and vessels diseases.

The TrialResults-center database provides a unique view of the treatment efficacy based on all data provided directly from clinical trial results, offering a valuable alternative to personal bibliographic search, published meta-analysis, etc. Furthermore, it would allow comparing easily the various concurrent therapeutic for the same clinical condition.

Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

TrialResults-center is continually updated on a weekly basis. We continually search all new results (whatever their publication channel) and these news results are immediately added to the database with a maximum of 1 week.

TrialResults-center is non-profit and self-funded.